PHC team, PHC in Jordan and Health Education



Learning Objectives



By the end of this lecture, you should be able to:

- 1. Identify the healthcare professionals who are involved in the PHC team.
- 2. Identify essential characteristics of teamwork.
- 3. Describe the status of PHC in Jordan.
- Understand the significance of health education as a basic element in the context of PHC.



PHC team?

- A team : A group of people who make different contribution towards the achievement of common godin.
- Composition of PHC team:
- Family health services, which are administered by Family Health Service Authorities (FHSAs), and include the four practitioner services:
 - 1. GPs.———
 - 2. Dental practitioners.
 - 3. Pharmacists.
 - 4. Opticians.



كوين فريق الرعاية الصحية الأولية:

■ خدمات صحة الأسرة ، التي تديرها صحة الأسرة

سلطات الخدمة (FHSAs) ، وتشمل خدمات الممارس الأربعة:

1. الأطباء.

2. ممارسو طب الأسنان

). الصيادلة.

4. أخصائيو البصريات<u>.</u>



PHC team?

- خدمات صحة المجتمع وتشمل:
 - أطباء المجتمع
 - أطباء الأسنان

الممرضات والقابلات والصحة الزائرين

■ المهن الأخرى الحليفة مثر تقويم العمود الفقري والعلاج لطبيعي

- Community health services, which include:
 - Community doctors
 - Dentists
 - Nurses, midwives, and health visitors
 - Other allied professions such as chiropody and physiotherapy



PHC team?

- استشارة الأخصائيين لاجتماعيين ، علماء النفس والمعالجين النفسيين
 - إدارية
 - - استقبال العملاء / لعمل

تعيينات

- Counseling social workers, اعمال سکرتاریة / کتابیة psychologists, and psycho-therapists.
- -Administrative -> 1913
- Reception of clients/ for making appointments
- Secretarial / clerical work



Essential characteristics of teamwork

كالهم يشتركوا ينفس الهرف وبتملوا النتيمة

- The members of a team share a common purpose which binds them together and guides their actions.
- Each member of the team has a clear understanding of his own functions and recognizes common interests.
- The team works by pooling knowledge skills, and resources: and all members share the responsibility for outcome.

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Current health status and health care in Jordan according to population and family health survey ...

- 1- Health status has improved significantly during the past quarter century. Some important indexes to go with that are:
 - a. Life expectancy at birth increased from 49 years in 1965 to 66 years in 1990 to 72 in 2004 to 73 (71.6 males and 74.4 females) in 2012

73.5 (72.8 males and 74.2 females) in 2017

Ranging from 57 in developing countries to 78 years in developed countries).



■ 1- تحسنت الحالة الصحية بشكل ملحوظ خلال الماضي

ربع قرن. بعض

لفهارس المهمة الت_ع

حب مراعاتها هي:

بسب الوقيل بين الاطفال

- b. Infant mortality decreased from 130 in 1960 to 35 per 1000 live births in 1992 to 22 in 2002 to 19 in 2007 to 17 in 2012
- Stayed 17 per 1000 live births in 2017.

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.



Mester Jesus

c. Smallpox was eradicated on 1979
 Measles, polio prevalence rates were decreased.

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Primary Health Care Provision in Jordan: Summary and Update

توضر الرعاق المحمة في الأردن



A country in demographic and fertility transition

- Over the next 50 years, Jordan's demographics will change dramatically - This will pose great challenges for the country (resources and services).
- The country's population is growing rapidly, doubling over the last 20 years and likely to double again by 2029. However, it is undergoing a demographic transition moves from high fertility and mortality, to low fertility and mortality (David
- "Demographic Transition and Economic Opportunity:

The Case of Jordan," April 2001).





Fertility rate أيو كاد اللي بكبيرهم المرأة

- The fertility rate is the average number of children borne by one woman while being of child-bearing age.
- Fertility declines in Jordan have contributed to slowing the population growth rate down to 3.2 percent in the second half of the 1990s, and to 2.8 percent in 2002 (JPFHS, 2002) to 2.2 % in 2012.
- Latest 2.4% increased in population growth rate in 2017 due to increased in immigrants.



لعدال

Results of the 1994 census indicate that the age structure of the population has changed considerably since 1979 – the result of changes in fertility, mortality, and migration dynamics.

1) Perfility
2) mortality
3) migration

تشير نتائج تعداد 1994 إلى ذلك الهيكل العمري للسكان تغيرت بشكل كبير منذ عام 1979 -نتيجة التغيرات في الخصوبة ، وديناميات الهجرة.



amy

The proportion of the population under 15 years of age declined from 51 percent in 1979 to 39 percent by **2002 to 37.3% by 2012 to** 34.3 by 2017, while the proportion of those age 65 and over has been rising from 2.1% (JPFHS, 2002) to 3.2 % by the year 2012 to 3.7% by the year 2017.

فلت نسب التغليف

عسان معلى تقللهٔ إن قلت الفصورة وقلت الوفياة و العلمان بأثروا كا متوسط الأعار في البلم

Challenges

While low infant mortality rates and high life expectancy - are among the best in the region, the population growth rate continues to be a major development constraint - especially when analyzed in light of the quantity and quality of services to be provided to accommodate this rapid increase in population.

استيعاب من ناماً نوساً للي نقدر الضاف و كسيما اللي نقدر بينما معدلات وفيات الرضع منخفضة ومرتفعة متوسط العمر المتوقع - من بين الأفضل في المنطقة ، معدل النمو السكاني لا يزال يشكل تطورا كبيرا قيد - خاصة عند تحليلها في على ضوء كمية ونوعية الخدمات التي سيتم تقديمها إلى استيعاب هذه الزيادة السريعة في تعداد السكان.

Three main reasons for PHC in Jordan 1986 MOH study visits are

- a. 33% respiratory diseases.
- b. 14% infectious and parasitic
- diseases.

Mense dailes

c. 10% digestive diseases.

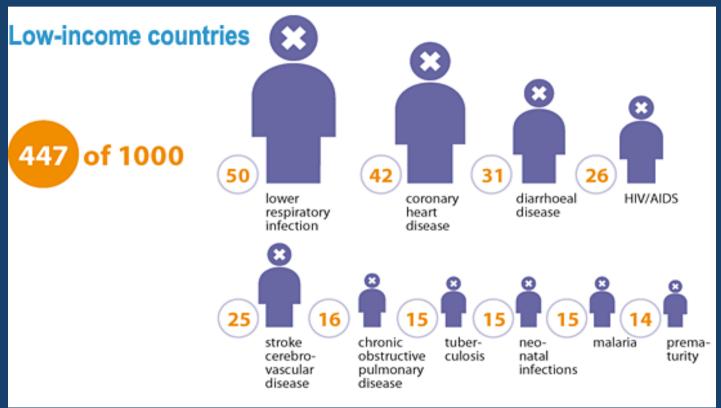
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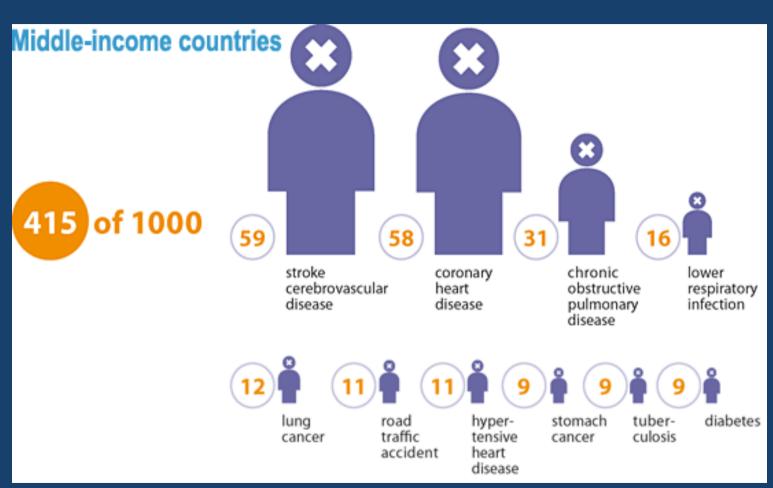
مديرية الرعاية الصحية الاساسية

	••		"
قسم العيادات ومراكز الرعاية الصحية الاولية	قسم مكافحة الامراض السارية	قسم صحة البيئة	قسم النهوض بالصحة العامة
	الملاريا والبلهارسيا	الهندسة الصحية	الصحة المدرسية
قسم التدرن	الامراض الصدرية	رقابة البيئة	رعاية الامومة والطفولة
	التطعيم	الصحة الصناعية	التغذية
	الاستقصاء الوبائي والصحة العامة		التثقيف الصحي
	شعبة الاسـهالات والكوليرا		تمريض الصحة العامة
	برنامج الايدز الوطني		شعبة الطب الرياضي)

What would be the top 10 causes of their deaths?

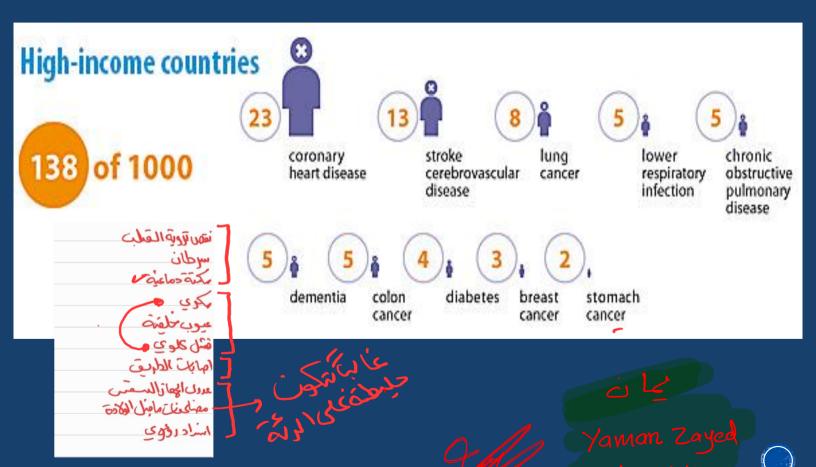












Top 10 Causes of Death in Jordan center for disease control and prevention (CDC 2010)

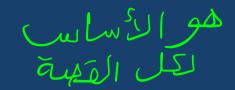
1. Ischemic Heart Disease 18%	6. Chronic Kidney Disease 4%	
त्रियाडी (प्राची हें के प्राची)	قىل كلو ي	
2. Cancer 15%	7. Road injuries 4%	
3. Stroke (12%)	8. Lower-Respiratory infection 3%	
4. Diabetes 7%	9. Pre-Term Birth Complications 2%	
5. Congenital Abnormalities 4%	10. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary	
Cap ciar	Disease 2%	



Health Education

- First line of Prevention
- Skeleton of primary health care services.
- Essential for Health Promotion and Preventive Services.
- Helping people to understand their behavior and how it may affect their health.





Main goal of health education is:

To improve the quality of life individual and Community in all aspects: health, social, economic and political, taking in consideration that health is a state of complete physical, psychological and social well being and not the mere absence of diseases.



Health promotion

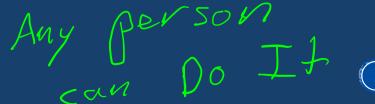
يشمل تعزيز الصحة مجموعة متنوعة من الأنشطة التي تهدف إلى تحسين الوضع الصحي للفرد والمجتمع.
"وإذا نجحت ، فسوف تؤثر على حياة الناس ، لذلك يجب أن يكون المروجون الصحيون بمهارات عملية ، وينبغي فهم القيم والأخلاق المتضمنة في عملهم.

 Health promotion encompasses a variety of activities aiming at improving the health status of the individual and the community.



Who is the health educator?

- Specialist: person who is especially trained to do health education work.
- Any health worker who is concerned with helping people to improve their health knowledge and skills.
- Any person in the Community can participate in health education process, like teacher, mothers... etc.



Health Education (HE) in Jordan

In Jordan, health education (HE) is an important pillar of the work of the

Ministry of health.

1) medical ? vie le ubildistil

2) Educational: Ighanologue of the profile of the style leaved: 8001 is rest of the style of the profile of the style of the s

5) society change: il sotil são le

Approaches of HE

- 1- The medical approach involves medical intervention to prevent ill health using a persuasive method and expects patients to comply with the recommended intervention.

يمتثل له المربن

النهج الطبي التدخل الطبي للوقاية من اعتلال الصحة باستخدام طريقة مقنعة ويتوقع أن يمتثل المرضى للتدخل الموصى به

Approaches of HE

Health Education

The educational approach provides information and helps people to explore their values and make their own decisions.

The change in behavior approach involves changing people's attitudes so that they adopt healthy lifestyles as defined by the health promoters. This approach can be applied using locally available methods and media such as leaflets and posters.

بغيرتهم فات الناس

يتضمن التغيير في رسيد يتبنون نهج السلوك تغيير مواقف الناس بحيث يتبنون أنماط حياة صحية على النحو المحدد من قبل مروجي الصحة. يمكن تطبيق هذا النهج باستخدام الأساليب والوسائط المتاحة محليا . مثل المنشورات والملصقات

lia gi

The individual -centered approach considered the individual to have a right to control his own health, so he should be helped to identify his concerns, and gain the knowledge he needs to make changes happen.

الفرد المتمركز: يعتبر أن للفرد الحق و في و أن التحكم في صحته ، لذلك يجب مساعدته في و تحديد مخاوفه ، واكتساب المعرفة التي يحتاجها . لإجراء التغييرات

Cangern

The change in society approach aims at changing the society rather than the individual by putting health on the political agenda at all levels, and by shaping the environment so that it becomes conductive to health.

يهدف التغيير في نهج المجتمع إلى
تغيير المجتمع بدلاً من
الفرد من خلال وضع الصحة على
السياسي
جدول الأعمال على جميع المستويات ،
ومن خلال تشكيل
البيئة بحيث تصبح موصلة ل

Unfortunately, the traditional health education approach used in Jordan, and many other countries, was aimed solely at changing people to fit the environment, and did little to make the environment a healthier place to live in.





Target groups for health education programs

- Women: since all groups of Community, especially women, children, students.
 - women have the role of raising children and teaching them practices and concepts as the personal hygiene and nutrition. also women must be aware of the basics of preventive of health services. E.g. A.N.C., W.B.C, etc.
 - Children: any concept learned in childhood will affect behavior in adult life major subjects in health education for children are sanitation, nutrition, personal hygiene and environment.
 - Elderly.



Current Programs

- Psychological Counseling
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Education and Support Groups
- Fitness and Exercise
- Health Screenings
- Nutrition and Weight Management
- Older Adults
- Parent Education



Personal Health and Wellness

- Pregnancy and Childbirth
- Programs for Families
- Programs for Men
- Programs for Women
- Safety and CPR
- Sleep Disorders
- Special Programs
- Stress Busters

■ التثقيف الصحي هو ترجمة المعرفة الصحية إلى

مرغوب فيه الفرد والمجتمع أنماط السلوك من نيا

وسائل العملية التعليمية.

■ التثقيف الصحي هو الهيكل العظمي لنظام الرعاية الصحية الأولية - لم يسبق له مثيل يمكن أداء النشاط دون التثقيف الصحى.

احتياجات ومصالح الأفراد والأسر والجماعات ،

المنظمات والمجتمعات هي في صميم الصحة برنامج تعليمي.

■ يمكن أن يعزز التثقيف الصحي اقتصاد

المجتمع من خلال تقليله

الإنفاق على الرعاية الصحية والإنتاجية المفقودة

بسبب ما يمكن الوقاية منه

مرص. التثقيف الصحى هو مسؤولية كل شخص في

التعقیف انتفعی هو مسوولیه دن س*حم* تواصل اجتماعی.

Conclusions

توكليف المعلولات لتمسرفات

Health education is the translation of health knowledge into desirable individual and Community behavioral patterns by means of educational process.

Health education is the skeleton of PHC system –since no other activity can be performed without health education.

The needs and interests of individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities are at the heart of health education program.

Health education can boost a community's economy by reducing healthcare spending and lost productivity due to preventable illness.

Health education is the responsibility of every person in the Community.

Conclusions Jajana

- Primary health care is the first point of contact between a community and its country's health system.
- The World Bank estimates that 90% of all health needs can be met at the primary health care level.
- Investment in primary health care is a cost-effective investment – it helps reduce the need for more costly, complex care by preventing illness and promoting general health

